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gest the technique of chryselephantine work ; the statue lacks the stamp of severity, is vague and ill-defined. The ornamental figures represented as painted or carved on the throne of the god combine motives taken from vases of 600 B. C. with those suggested by the art of Hellenistic Greece. As compared with the restoration of Quatremère (1813), that of Laloux marks a retrogression. The text of M. Monceaux is attractive and spirited and not surcharged with erudition. It is, however, to be regretted that he has not yet made up his mind on many questions still agitated among archæologists, and that he affects an indifference to important problems the solution of which is within reach. In the arrangement of his material he has been more satisfactory : first we have a history of Olympia to the close of German excavations ; then a sketch of the topography of the region with especial reference to the works of art ; and finally an excellent study of the cults of Olympia and of the Olympian festival. Since not a line of Phœnician has been found at Olympia, the author's statements as to the important part taken by this people in the early history of the region are hazardous, to say the least. There are not a few other assertions equally open to criticism. In spite, however, of these defects, this work will take an honorable place in the library of the artist.—S. REINACH, in *Rev. Critique*, 1890, No. 6.

A. LEBÈGUE. *Une école inédite de sculpture gallo-romaine*. 8vo, pp. 28. Toulouse, 1889.

In this memoir the author discusses the discoveries at Martres-Tolosanes which have so enriched the museum at Toulouse. In particular he examines the sculptures ; among these a basrelief representing Tetricus is said by him to be the most interesting monument of the Gallo-Roman empire. These works of art are original works of a local school of sculpture hitherto wholly ignored by archæologists, which, active about the third century A. D., deserves a place in the annals of ancient art.—T. DE L., in *Rev. Critique*, 1890, No. 2.

PAUL LEJAY. *Inscriptions antiques de la Côte-d'Or*. 8vo, pp. 281. Paris, 1889.

Here are published 306 ancient inscriptions (including 11 of doubtful genuineness) gathered from various places in the Côte-d'Or in France : they are arranged in alphabetical order according to their provenience, and, with the exception of two, probably spurious, in Greek, and three, genuine, in Celtic, are wholly in Latin. They belong to the Celtic tribes of the Lingones, Aedui, and Sequani, and, for the most part, are sepulchral and dedicatory : from the latter class we learn the names of several local Gallic divinities, the leaders of which are Mars Sicolvis and either